THE

NORTH-CHINA-HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 10. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *EMMA COLVIN*, will be despatched from this, on an early day, after the 21st proximo. For freight apply to the undersigned.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1850.

FOR AMOY.

THE Dutch Barque *ORESTES*, Captain PERSILLE, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 5th of October. For freight or passage apply to

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH,—1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.

HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office, Drs.	100,000 Drs.	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, „	40,000 „	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, „	40,000 „	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office, „	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EMPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

Ex Emma Colvin.

GENUINE CHAMPAGNE from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims.

Also CLARET in one dozen Cases.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Favourite*, a fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, Shipped by HEATON, Lime Street, London, and for sale by the undersigned, consisting of—

Oilman's Stores.

Assorted PICKLES in Quarts.
Best White Wine VINEGARS do.
Durham MUSTARDS, 1lb. and ½lb.,
SAUCES Assorted in Pints.
Salad OIL.
CHILI VINEGARS in Pints.
TARRAGON in Pints.
ANCHOVY Paste.
BLOATER do.
PALE AU DIABLE do.
French MURTARD.
SARDINES.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
JAMS 3lb. Jars Assorted.
BUTTER 28lb. and 15lb. Kegs.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Wiltshire BACON in Tins.
Fine York HAMS.
Smoked TONGUES.

Clothings, &c.

MERINO SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
COTTON SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
WORSTED SOCKS.
Do. STOCKINGS,
White COTTON SOCKS.
Do. COMFORTERS.
FLANNELS per Yard.
TROWSERS.
WAISTCOATINGS.
GLOVES.
Shirt BUTTONS.
BONNETS.
RIBBONS.
Stay LACES.
Do. TAPES.
BLANKETS 9-4 and 12-4.
COUNTERPANES.
Wellington BOOTS.
Do. SHOES.

Stationery, &c.

Japan INKS.
A large assortment of PENKNIVES.
Do. SCISSARS.

Sundries.

CROCKERY-WARE.
GLASSWARE.
SOLAR LAMPS.
Reading do.
Hall do.
CANDLESTICKS with Shades.
LAMP GLASSES.
Cotton WICKS.
Gentlemen's LANTERNS.
Dark do.
Nursery LAMPS.
COCOA-NUT OIL per Pecul.
SPERM OIL 2 dollars per Gallon or 6 bottles.
Do. CANDLES.
Best Pale Yellow SOAPS.
Windsor do.
SPLIT PEAS 10lb. per dollar.
PEARL BARLEY 8lb. do.
Real Scotch OATMEAL.
COFFEE 8lb. per dollar.
CURRANTS in Jars at 3 dollars.
BUTTER by single Pound, &c., &c.,

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite*, and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ½, 1, 1½, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 8 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex Countess of Brofield.

SUPERIOR Stockholm TAR in Barrels.
Do. do. PITCH in do.
Refined COAL TAR in Barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE in Case of 5 gallons each.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

(Price One Guinea.)

A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (Consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 2nd September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER.

Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

AN experienced BOOK-KEEPER (German) wants a Situation. Letters addressed R. H., and sent to the *North-China Herald* Office, will be forwarded to him per first vessel for the South.

Shanghae, 24th September, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds remitted 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tse-kiang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

CHINESE TARIFF OF 1786.

THE following detailed account of DUTIES payable at Shanghae, on Goods imported and exported by Chinese Junks, is translated from the Chinese Tariff bearing date, *Keenlung*, 50th year, 4th month, 28th day, (1786.)—

All goods Imported or Exported by trading vessels from or to Cochin-China, are only to pay seven-tenths of the following Scale of Duties.

Goods Imported from Japan to pay six-tenths; and Exported, to pay 120 taels per junk, no account being taken of the cargo.

Goods from or to Fokien or Kwantung (Canton) if in the 3rd to the 8th China month, to pay seven-tenths: if in the 9th to 2nd month, to pay five-tenths.

Goods from or to Shantung, Kwantung (North) and neighbouring rivers, to pay eight-tenths.

The duties on goods from or to Cochin-China, Shantung and Kwangtung (North), may be still further reduced one-tenth.

The duties on goods from and to Japan, Fokien and Kwantung (Canton), also reduced five fun—and five fun, together equal one-tenth.

Copper, Iron,—Copper and Iron articles, prohibited to be exported.

SCALE OF DUTIES.

CAPS, GIRDLES, SHOES, STOCKINGS, &c.		Taels.	Mace.	Candareen.	Cash.
Caps made of the "Marten's" fur,	every 10 caps	0	5	0	0
„ Wool or Coarse hair,	„ 100 catties	0	0	4	0
„ Rats skins,	„ 10 caps	0	0	5	0
„ Felt,	„ cap	0	0	5	0
„ Otter, or Seal skins and Cut velvet,	„ 10 caps	0	0	3	0
„ Rattans, Canes, and Reeds,	„ 10 „	0	0	2	0
„ "Mon." Caps unfinished,	„ 100 „	0	0	2	0
of light grass or straw,	„ 10 „	0	0	1	0
Girdles or Bands for women's heads made of sarcenet,	„ 10 pieces	0	0	3	0
silk, velvet, and gauze,					
for the body made of silk-thread or lute-string,	„ 10 „	0	0	8	0
of fine silk-thread,	„ 10 „	0	0	1	0
Stockings, or Leggings of worsted,	„ 100 catties	0	4	0	0
satin,	„ 10 pair	0	0	6	0
cotton cloth,	„ 10 „	0	0	4	0
Boots of satin and horse's leather,	„ 10 „	0	1	0	0
cotton cloth, and cow and ox's leather,	„ 10 „	0	0	6	0
Shoes of satin and silk,	„ 10 „	0	0	2	0
cotton cloth,	„ 10 „	0	0	1	0
fine reed or grass,	„ 100 „	0	0	1	0
wood (wooden soles or clogs),	„ 100 „	0	0	3	2
EATABLES AND SUCH LIKE ARTICLES.					
Western countries Rice,	every 100 catties	0	2	5	0
Peas, Beans, &c.,	„ shih	0	0	4	0
Wheat, Hemp, and other Seeds,	„ 100 catties	0	0	2	0
Barley,	„ piecul	0	0	0	5
Rice and Wheaten flour, and Vermicelli,	„ 100 catties	0	0	2	0
*Tea,—fine,	„ 100 „	0	3	0	0
coarse,	„ 100 „	0	1	0	0
The Hwuy springs celebrated Wines in large jars,	„ 10 jars	0	0	9	0
"Hung-maou" (English) Wines in bottle,	„ bottle	0	0	2	0
Shun-chong Wines,	„ 10 „	0	0	2	0
"Paou," and all other Wines in leathern jars,	„ 10 jars	0	0	9	8
Japanese Tobacco,	„ 100 catties	1	6	0	0
Fokien, „	„ 100 „	0	3	0	0
Leaves of Native Tobacco,	„ 100 „	0	0	8	0
Native Grown „	„ 100 „	0	1	5	0
PICKLED, SALTED, AND OTHER TASTY ARTICLES.					
Bird's Nests, white,	every 100 catties	4	0	0	0
„ red,	„ 100 „	2	0	0	0
Sharks Fins and Pickled fish,	„ 100 „	0	5	0	0
Hams,	„ 100 pieces	0	3	5	0
Beche de Mer, and Cuttle fish,	„ 100 catties	0	3	0	0
Salted and live Geese,	„ 100 pieces	0	2	0	0
Stags tendons,	„ 100 catties	0	2	0	0
Stags dried flesh,	„ 100 „	0	1	5	0
Dried Ox flesh, small silvery fish, shell fish, shrimps and prawns without the shells, &c.,	„ 100 „	0	1	0	0
Dried salted Ducks and Fowls, also live Ducks and Fowls,	„ 100 pieces	0	1	0	0
Fish roes, and dried Cockles,	„ 100 catties	0	0	8	0
Salted Eggs,	„ 1,000 pieces	0	0	5	0
Salted fish, dried fish, prawns, cockles and muscles, also fresh fish,	„ 100 catties	0	0	3	0

(To be continued.)

* On the opening of this port to foreign trade some alteration was made in regard to Tea duties, the particulars of which we hope hereafter to obtain.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 3rd OCTOBER, 1850-49.

DURING the past week the weather has been remarkably fine, and has enabled the Chinese to cut the greater portion of the paddy crop and collect much cotton. A glance at the following table will convey a clear idea of the serenity of the atmosphere:—

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

SEPTEMBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
27	F.	30.15	30.13	74.	77.	S.E. to E.N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
28	S.	30.15	30.12	75.	77.5	N.E.	N.N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
29	S.	30.19	30.10	72.	77.5	N.E.	N.N.W. to E.	0.00	0.00
30	M.	30.19	30.37	74.	76.5	E. to E.S.E.	E.N.E. to W.N.W.	0.00	0.00
OCTOBER.									
1	Tu.	30.12	30.44	74.5	69.	N.N.W.	N.N.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.35
2	W.	30.32	30.30	71.	67.	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
3	Th.	30.22	30.42	72.5	64.	N.N.E. to E.	N.W. to W.S.W.	0.00	0.00
							Total	0.00	0.35

Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 5th OCTOBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

MARRIAGE.—On the 1st October, at the British Consulate, Shanghae, William Hogg, Esq., eldest Son of Henry Hogg, Esq., Davensbaw House, Congleton, to Eliza Susannah, youngest Daughter of the late George Hickson, Esq., Chigwell.

DEATH.—At Macao, on the evening of the 11th ultimo, at the residence of Robert Browne, Esq., Consul for the Netherlands, Edward W. Bates, of the firm of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

DEATH.—At Canton, on Thursday the 19th of September, Mary, the Wife of Mr. Daniel Potter, of Shanghae.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Scrutator, will acknowledge the propriety of our curtailing his communication; by the omission of the personalities. He would not have indulged in them, had he known, that the individual he refers to, was not the author of the article in question, nor did he supply the information on which it was founded. An "Old Resident's" letter which we published last week anticipated the rest of his communication.

Our unknown Correspondent at Hongkong, has our thanks for his note and memorandum, but we do not think the subject sufficiently interesting to illustrate by his criticism.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th July	Sydney,	14th June
Calcutta,	8th Aug.	Amoy,	12th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Aug.	Hongkong,	24th Sept.
Madras,	9th Aug.	Ningpo,	10th Sept.
Singapore,	3rd Sept.	New York,	10th July
Penang,	31st Aug.	San Francisco,	1st Aug.
Batavia,	—th Aug.	Sdwich. Islands,	28th Aug.
Manila,	2nd Sept.		

The great and mournful event of the day, is the sudden death of Sir Robert Peel. We need not dwell upon the circumstances of that melancholy accident, which has deprived the public of one of its most highly valued and long tried servants. For a period of more than forty years, Sir Robert had filled various employments in the State, from the Secretary to Ireland to the Prime Minister. His Career had been attended by a series of events of the utmost importance to the welfare of his country. He has had these remarkable circumstances attending his public life, that, whilst, a high sense of duty to his country caused him to pursue a course, diametrically opposed to the views of his former supporters. He has gained well earned fame for the able and unflinching support, which he gave to his former opponents, in carrying out the measures, he deemed essential for the altered circumstances and enlarged capabilities of the nation. Friends and foes have testified to his singleness of purpose, his unwearied exertions for the common weal, and that strict honesty and love of truth, so seldom found in public men, but, which, on that very account, is the more admirable.

It must have been with deep sorrow, that the great Captain of the age, who, in the course of nature might have expected to have had his elegy pronounced by his constant and early friend, should himself with tears in his eyes, have borne testimony to the great virtues of his departed colleague.

It is not our purpose to review the political career of Sir Robert, but we will simply add, that his name is enrolled in the history of his country, as connected with almost every public measure of importance, that has been brought before parliament, since the death of Mr. Percival.

We, this week have numerous letters from our Correspondents, the first of which calls for remark is "Inquirer." He seeks for fuller information upon the nature of the Imperial documents, which appear in the "*Pekin Reporter.*" The arrangements of the Chinese Government with regard to the carrying of public documents, and private letters.

It is, manifestly no easy matter to satisfactorily answer the queries of "Inquirer," or dissipate all his doubts, but, we think, that there will be found amongst our numerous readers, some, who will be able to verify and corroborate the explicit information given, as to their origin and authenticity in No. [illegible] of the *North-China Herald.*

Our Correspondent A. has our best thanks for his able and candid letter. Our columns are always open for the admission of honest criticism, nor do we fail to appreciate those, as our best friends, who favour us therewith.

Without repeating the expressions, which have called forth the ire of our Correspondent, we believe that we only express the sense of the British public when we say that all the intelligence and practical experience of the agricultural, and commercial portions of the community, have long since exploded the rusty maxims of protection and corn laws, which have ever been for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many; and it was only in such a sense that our epithets were applied. No one can have a higher opinion, than ourselves, of the great and varied talents which have been brought to bear upon the cultivation of land, in the United Kingdom, of late years.

With our excellent Correspondent, we, equally, abjure any desire to promote war, but there are times and epochs, in the history of every nation, when such a dire necessity becomes inevitable. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us, far from improbable, that such may be, ere long, forced upon us. Nations cannot stand still without deterioration, or rather to speak correctly, total stagnation is impossible. China has passed the zenith of her exclusive policy, she herself, now, requires intercourse with other nations, as much as, foreigners do with her. We have seen, that our rulers will not be taught by past experience, for, after all, it must be admitted, that but little of that large measure of anticipated benefit, has or can accrue to foreigners by the opening of the Five Ports to all Nations,—under our present imperfect and curtailed arrangements.

We shall not discuss so hackneyed a topic, as the traffic in Opium, referred to by A., but, he must be well aware, that so long as the Chinese, by their eager demand, encourage foreigners to supply it, just so long, it will be brought hither for sale.

The use of Opium would seem to be a less reprehensible custom, than the immoderate use of Spirituous Liquors in England; from which nevertheless, a civilised and christian Government does not disdain to draw a large portion of its revenue.

We have done with Doctor Gutzlaff, we have exposed his exaggerations, but none are more willing to acknowledge his immense industry and talents; and we hope he will be less erratic in his vaticinations and declarations in future.

For our young friends the Rhyming tribe, we shall be as lenient with them as we can, without, however, overstepping that just measure of forbearance, which is due to the struggling talent of a young community and whilst—

"Each rhyming blade delights, we see
"To worry those as bad as he."

We would recommend them, each to look more closely to their own composition, and before they venture to censure and criticize another's faults, to bestow more pains upon their own verses.

The great importance of the subject to the health and comfort of the foreign residents in Shanghae, is ample excuse for drawing the attention of our readers to the letter of "Ways and Means," the frequency of fever in this community, may be in some measure attributed to the want of thorough drainage. Not to mention the annoyance experienced by every one, in the daily perambulation of this locality, from the bad odour of uncovered ditches and drains, it is well known, that the miasma carried by such sources is highly detrimental to health, so that due regard for its preservation should, alone, counsel the community to take early measures to remove the causes of, perhaps, much illness to the residents.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—A movement was made in the right direction, in one of your late Editorials, where you gave us an account of the *Peking Reporter.* Thanking both you and your correspondents for what you have already furnished us from, and respecting that Imperial Document,—*Imperial* because it must all come, directly or indirectly, from His Majesty—I am going to be so bold, as, to ask for some fuller and more varied details, which shall acquaint us with, not only, the postal arrangements of the Chinese Government, but with those also of the people.

On this latter point—carrying and distributing of letters among the people—in order to bring out distinctly, what I have in mind, let it be supposed, for illustration, that a friend wishes to send letters to *Soochau* or *Hangchau,* or to either of the four open ports at the South: now, being ignorant of what is here lawful and right, and ignorant too as to his privileges in this favored land,—he desires to know if these letters can be sent: and if they *can,* then he wishes to know in what *manner,* i.e., in any given case, he desires to be informed, *what* length of time will be required? *what* expense incurred? and *what* security given, for the safe carrying and delivering of his letters? Plain and simple questions, and easily asked.

Letters, I know, are continually passing and repassing between *Chinese,* who are in parts of the country very remote from one another; but of the manner in which this is done, no one has been able to tell me in detail. They seem, to the stranger at least, to have neither postboys nor post-offices. A well written article on this subject would be very acceptable. There are, I know, those who wish, and for important purposes, commercia, scientific, and philanthropic,—to correspond with agents in different and remote parts of China. The question is, can they do this in a secure and honorable manner?

Allow me now, Sir, to return to your Editorial, already alluded to, which, though so well directed, goes not far enough to, satisfy all your Readers. Once it would; now it will not. Besides, it is suspected that some of your remarks, in said Editorial, are open to criticism. A friend has noticed one or two particulars, in which he thinks you are not quite correct.

He says you write "*Pekin Reporter,* or *official organ* of the Chinese Government," as if the two phrases were synonymous,—or as [illegible] the one thing (the *brochure*) might be called either, *Pekin Reporter,* or *official organ to the Chinese Government.* "Pekin Reporter" he says is unquestionably correct, or, at least it is literally true, and therefore he thinks it preferable to *Peking Gazette;* but he denies that you have any authority for calling it an *official organ of the Chinese Government.*

Again, he says you speak of a department called the *Te-tang Ya-mun,* "literally," you add, "the office for forwarding along the stages;" and then remark that, its official business is to superintend the conveyance of "*all* official despatches and *letters* from the Capital to the provinces." Rather odd phraseology, "forwarding along the stages;" but these are an odd people, and they have a strange language; and my friend says he will find no fault with that; however, he is puzzled to make out what you intended about the "*letters;*" you say "*all*" "official despatches" and "*letters;*" the question, with him, is, are said letters *public* or *private;* if public, then they must of course be *official letters;* but he says, it is a well known fact, that the Chinese officials are not allowed to correspond by letter; and that any thing of this sort, if detected, would be denounced as traitorous. Are they, then, *private* letters? If so, he would like to be informed, whether or not this mode of carrying letters is open to the people and can be availed of by foreigners.

At your convenience, Mr. Editor, yo or some of your Correspondents, who are well acquainted with the subject, will perhaps favor the public with a brief account of the Statutes by which said *Tetang Ya-mun* is established and regulated.

Much praise and commendation are due to your Correspondents for having, from week to week gleaned from the Imperial Documents many items of interest, which serve as so many indices by which we may learn the working of the great machinery of this stupendous Government. Those items are among the best, if they be not *the* best, contributions to your paper. They will be valued highly abroad as well as among your readers in China. For one, I should be much pleased to see them more copious, and accompanied with more explanatory notes and more comments by the translators, who evidently have it in their power to throw much light on the mysteries of the Chinese Government.

Begging pardon for this intrusion on your domain, I remain Mr. Editor,

An Inquirer.

Central Garden,
September 19th, 1850.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—Those are our best friends who tell us of our faults. By your weekly reiterated announcement of your desire to receive any hints or suggestions for the improvement of your print, you seem conscious of the truth of this maxim and desirous of its practical application. Your editorial faults have not grown into habits seeing that you editorial existence is yet young. Hence I indulge the hope that a few words of criticism may lead to some improvement both in the form and substance of your journal.

1st, Do not Mr. Editor in your expressions of free trade propensities and predilections indulge, as you have done more than once already, in abuse of agriculturists and protectionists. There is no argument in abuse; on the contrary to all thinking minds it betrays rather a lack of argument. The Chinese have a proverb you will do well to apply to yourself. "He who has truth on his side need not speak with a loud voice." Such expressions as "Chaw-bacon agriculturists and stolid protectionists &c.," have no tendency "to imbue intelligent and enlightened merchants with the cardinal truths and sound policy of free trade," or to confirm them in such doctrines if already believed. Besides this Mr. Editor, many of our fathers and brothers are agriculturists and protectionists, and though we may, almost to a man, agree with you in thinking them in error, still we do not like to have our own kith and kin made subjects of needless abuse.

2nd, Do not Mr. Editor indulge too freely in your bellicose propensities. You have labored hard since your existence to convince us that we *must* go to war with the Chinese, nay that war is immediately at hand. You have in no measured terms blamed the British Government for not having long ago undertaken a second compaign against the Celestials; nay, so bellicose are you that not content with our own quarrel you suggest the expediency of taking up the Portuguese *in more Hispaniæ belli.*

I do not mean to deny that we have just cause of complaint against China, I do not mean to say that the limits of just international forbearance have not already been well nigh passed, and I willingly concede that your duty is to stand up firmly for the rights of Britons in this land. Still, Mr. Editor, do think of the many things we ought in all justice to lay to the other side of the account. Think of the injury we have inflicted and are daily inflicting upon Chinese by our contraband traffic in Opium. Think of our many other violations of the tariff as settled by treaty. Think of the awful sufferings we should inflict upon millions of unoffending fellow creatures if we went to war. Consider how easy it would be to shatter from the foundations this ill-consolidated empire, and what years of intestine war must necessarily be passed ere the different members of this body politic could be again brought into any thing like cohesion much less harmony. Consider too the unavoidable derangement and suspension of all our growing commerce; and though last not least, the suspension of all those Missionary operations which are slowly though surely preparing the way for the civilization and commerce as well as religion of the West.

Think of these things Mr. Editor, and then you will assume a more peaceful tone, nothing but the most dire necessity will ever induce you to raise again the cry of war. Do consider Mr. Editor, you do not merely reflect public opinion, you do this to a certain extent, but also in turn (and if your journal becomes what I for one trust to see it, you will to a far greater extent) influence public opinion, and let me tell you, you incur a fearful responsibility by exciting the imagination and passions of your readers without the stern necessity which would alone justify your course.

3rd, Do not, Mr. Editor, keep up a constant running fire upon poor Dr. Gutzlaff. It is doubtless your duty to expose the gross exaggerations and wild delusions of Dr. Gutzlaff, as well as those of any other man. In some cases you have substantiated charges of this kind against him, and in other cases you have failed as some of your correspondents have already pointed out. What I complain of is that every number of your paper contains some Anti-Gutzlaffian article or allusion, so that your readers begin to suspect you have some pique against the *man,* and not against his faults, and just in proportion as this opinion gains ground is your testimony against his errors and exaggerations weakened. I do not mean to say that you *have* such a pique against the Doctor still your paper is calculated to make men think you *have.* At the very worst I suppose Dr. Gutzlaff is only a very injudicious friend of China: He is not the only one.

4th, In the last place I must entreat you Mr. Editor to exercise a little more wholesome discrimination as regards admission to your poets corner. I do not mean to offend your poetasters *Delta, Gamma,* &c., nor to say a word to damp the rising genius of Young Shanghae, still I must confess, that in my humble judgment, I have not yet seen a line in your poet's corner equal even to the meanest of Moses and Son's rhymes. It is unquestionably the birthright of an Englishman to write and talk as much nonsense as he pleases, and abundantly is the privilege exercised, still it forms no portion of the rights of any man that he should compel his neighbours to read his nonsense, much less to pay for the printing thereof.

I am in earnest Mr. Editor in my remarks. The power of the press is no fiction. This power may be used for *good* or *ill.* It is a real anxiety that the measure of power and influence exercised, and to be exercised, by the *Herald,* should all be on the side of good, that has led me to these criticisms.—Ever yours,

A.

Shanghae, *20th September,* 1850.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—After the recent floods it requires no argument to convince every foreign resident at this port of the importance of efficient and sufficient drainage for all the ground occupied by them. But previously to suggesting an improvement on the present no-drainage, for, so it my almost be characterized, I would call attention to the achievements of our late Vice-Consul B. Robertson, Esq. He accomplished a dam only, which, if of any service at all, is so only to about one eighth of the present compounds: (including his own property of course): but which in general dissolves before every tide stronger than ordinary —a "baseless fabric" indeed. Whereas the remaining lots, excepting those situate on the bund, are dependant on a half-ditch-half-drain, which after meandering for fully a mile, struggling against all kinds of impediments, Vice-Consular bridges included, empties itself into the *Yan-kin-pang* through a wooden spout about 2 or 3 feet square.

Accompany me for a few moments along the ditch and notice the immense area, of land which ought to be drained by it. It commences at the back of Messrs. Dirom, Gray & Co.'s house, and running West receives contributions from Messrs. Mackenzie, Brothers, Wolcott, Bates & Co., Sykes, Schwabe & Co., Russell & Co., Augustine Heard & Co., and Bull, Nye & Co. Here it receives a tributary stream, which drains the Park, the Fives Court, Mr. Grant's property, the Garden plot of H. Lind, Esq., the residences of H. B. M. Consul, W. R. Adamson, Esq., Dr. Kirk, and the old Hotel. Thus joined these sister streams, oh! how fair and fragrant, flow Southward and take all they can of the superabundant waters from the compounds of Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co., Rathbones, Worthington & Co., Reiss & Co., Dirom, Gray & Co., (Godown lot), Jas. White, Esq., the Church, the Chaplaincy and Dr. Murray, Lindsay & Co., Dent, Beale & Co., and Watson & Co. Here we get a delightful view of the Vice-Consular bridge, straight with neither ditch or road but bringing up the one and obstructing the other, and call on Messrs. Macvicar & Co., Wetmore & Co., Hargreaves & Co., Hubertson & Co., and a few acres of Garden and open ground belonging to Messrs. Mackenzie & Macculloch, for contributions; back again to Messrs. J. M. Smith & Co., and Dr. Hall: after whom the Missionaries, and native cultivators help to swell its waters.

Now is it not evident that this serpentine course, even if the drain were capacious enough, is sure to cause so many obstructions that a thorough scouring is next to an impossibility. There used to be a large open ditch along the whole length of the line described, but sickness resulting therefrom part of it has been covered in. I would therefore suggest that, that drain, now terminating at the junction of Messrs. Bull, Nye & Co.'s, and Gilman, Bowman & Co.'s compounds, be continued, joining the short drain constructed by Messrs. Dirom, Gray & Co., and thence carried as straight as the road will permit into the *Yan-kin-pang.* And that another drain be constructed on the Western side of the road, commencing at the N.E. corner of Messrs. Rathbones, Worthington & Co.'s, plot likewise debouching into the *Yan-kin-pang.* A double line would I conceive be necessary for it is impossible that any one covered drain with so little fall could carry off the surplus water from such an extensive acreage. There being so many residents on either line the individual expense would be small and might be levied *pro rata* to the number of *mow* in *each allotment.* It would be but fair and reasonable that those who have already been at the expense of constructing portions of this drain, should be exempt from any fresh demands excepting for repairs.

This project involves the comfort and health of so many of the foreign residents in this place, that if you are unable to give room for the above, I trust you will Editorially call attention to it.—Your obedient,

Ways and Means.

Shanghae, *1st October,* 1850.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I notice in your publications of the 12st and 28th ultimo, one letter from "Civis" and one from "A Friend," on the subject of the Chinese Inland-Transit-Duties, exacted, or supposed to be exacted

As discussion on all such points is desirable, I am glad to see this matter taken up by your Correspondents, though their views may not appear to me to be quite correct, or their reasoning particularly logical.

If these duties do not exceed the rates, understood to have been provided, when the ratified Treaty of Nanking was exchanged at Hongkong in 1843, and which were confirmed by correspondence with the Chinese Commissioners, they are known to be, generally light, and insufficient materially to affect our Trade; and at all events, we have no just cause of complaint unless these limits are overstepped. The Government officers appointed for Shanghae, have, I think, done all that could be done, to protect our interests in this respect. Our former Consul, Captain Balfour, (in defence of whom I am glad to see "An Old Resident" come forward), paid great attention to the subject, nor has his successor shewn less zeal. But it seems to me, that, so long as our intercourse with the country, is confined to the sea board, the utmost vigilance on the part of our Consular officers, cannot do more than keep the system in check. The Imperial duties, cannot very easily be officially altered, without the change becoming known, but it is difficult to say, by what means, the minor inland exactions by subordinate officers, can, under existing circumstances, be effectually guarded against. It is only, when these illegal exactions become large and excessive, and therefore more capable of proof, such as that at one time levied on Shirtings, of 3.1 per cent on the market value, that we can, in our present position, have any real control over them. Even the total abolition of the Transit-Duties by the Imperial Government, or the substitution, in their place, of an equivalent per centage on the Duties payable at the Sea Port, would not afford complete security from extra charges, similar to those of which complaint is now made. Either of these alternatives however, might be an improvement, and of benefit to the Trade, if it could be carried out. The former would probably be the most desirable, and it was specially brought forward by Captain Balfour for the consideration of the Select Committee in 1847.

The question has been a difficult one from the first—and is undoubtedly worthy of the serious attention of the Home Government. It would be well if Her Majesty's Ministers, would look more particularly to China, and while they vindicate the rights and privileges of British Subjects in Europe, bestow somewhat more of their active assistance, in the promotion of these interests, in the East. Our Trade requires relief, from those unnatural barriers, which still confine and restrict its progress, and every step in this direction, is so much towards the developement of those vast resources, of which, it may be said, the primary elements only have hitherto been in play.

But this leads me to the concluding words of "A Friend." I am sorry if my previous letter, which he is pleased to term a "dose of moral dialectics," has not altogether agreed with him, but I trust that he will accept it, and the following remarks, as cast upon the waters, in the hope of contributing somewhat to the common good.

His closing paragraph involves I consider two erroneous principles, if he assumes, that the wrong done, by evasion of Duty, is in any measure extenuated by the smallness of amount, or that the illegality practised by others, can in any way extenuate the illegality practised by an individual. I should say on the contrary, that the smaller the amount, the less is the temptation to evade—and therefore the greater is the fault of evasion—and I would add, that if, "ceteris paribus," the man who evades, has better opportunities of judging of right and wrong, than the man who exacts, the former is just so much the more culpable than the latter. And further, the questions appear to me to be quite distinct. The illegal evasion does not justify or in any way redeem the illegal exaction, nor does the illegal exaction justify or redeem the illegal evasion.

But I do not think that the position can be disputed, that, while we evade the Legal Duties, we act directly against our own best interests: that we do but strengthen the arm of the Chinese Government, in opposition, and weaken that of our own in the assertion of our legal rights, and in negociation for the removal of restrictions.

A far better tribute shall we pay to the careful energy of our present Consul, by following more closely the golden rule, which ordains, that there is no practical good without virtue, no virtue without practical good. We shall not then, again see arrangements and facilities, obtained for the more convenient transaction of our business, in reliance on our good faith, broken up, and their place supplied by New Regulations, so framed by the Chinese Authorities, as to "ensure our submission to constituted authority!" We shall not again expose ourselves to the reflection herein conveyed, nor afford the Chinese, such strong grounds of recrimination, when we come to complain of the illegal exactions of their subordinate officers, or to negotiate for additional advantages.

It is not my intention to enter further at present, on the subject of these Regulations, but I would add one word in conclusion. I know not who "A Friend" may be, but he would be a better friend to the cause of the good and right, not sneeringly to talk of the "glorious verbiage of a Chalmers." Glorious indeed were often-times his words, but they were but the bright messengers of his still brighter thoughts, which, breathing with spirit-stirring power, upon the hearts alike of the peasant and of the peer, point out in vivid light, those paths of eternal wisdom, by which men should order their daily walk and conversation.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A British Merchant.

We insert the following letter to give the *amende honorable* to our Correspondent, whose feelings have been wounded by our former remarks, which were made in good part, and not with the intention to cause annoyance to the young assistants of Shanghae.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—In your Issue of the 14th Inst., you inserted a Communication signed An Assistant. With the justice of his observations I can find no fault they were evidently written with a praiseworthy motive, but your preceding remarks I think deserve great censure. I have allowed one week to slip by, thinking from expressions that I have heard fall from different parties on the subject, that some abler pen than mine would endeavour to set you right, and justify the assistants of Shanghae.

You say in your opinion it would be far better for the young men of Shanghae if "a portion of the time ordinarily wasted in smoking and yarning during the day, were applied to the study of Chinese." In reply to this I beg to state that from my certain knowledge there are very few assistants at this port whose time is not fully occupied during business hours, and for these the only opportunity left for studying Chinese, would be when they ought to be taking a "Constitutional" for their health.

When I first arrived in Shanghae a few years ago, I determined on studying and mastering the Chinese language with I confess the selfish idea of advancing my own particular prospects, but, (although possessing a pretty good Constitution and enjoying generally very fair health) I found if persevered in, and at the same time paying that attention to business which my duty to my employers demanded, I should soon, be either on my "last legs" or taking a sea voyage "homeward bound" for the benefit of my health. I can assure you Mr. Editor, (and in stating my own case I think I am describing that of the majority of the assistants here), that I have no time to spare for either "smoking or yarning," I cannot help but think when you made use of these expressions, you did it without giving it due consideration, in fact, more as if you were inserting it in a private letter to a friend, than publishing it in a public Journal. Your paper is of course transmitted to the friends and employers of these assistants whom you so much scandalize, and their impression is naturally, that we are leading a very gay and easy life, putting a stop, in future to all condoling letters from our friends on our hard lot, and perhaps also stopping any wished for increase of salary from our govenors.

Besides I can scarcely think Mr. Editor, that you have been long enough amongst us to know, whether our time *is* fully occupied, or if not, how it is spent, unless indeed your remarks have been caused by the wretched attempts at rhyming that you have been publishing of late, for I am sorry certainly to confess that such trumpery effusions read by a stranger would doubtless give him the idea that the young men of Shanghae must have a deal of spare time on their hands and at the same time induce him to fancy that their inheritance of "poetic fire" was small indeed, but still I hardly think a community should be judged by a few, and it would have been doing more justice to the *really deserving* young men of this place, if instead of inserting the "stuff" of these would be rhymesters, you had given them a quiet hint in your notice to correspondents, that your columns were engaged, and advising them to spend in future the time so occupied in studying the Chinese language, thereby, adding increased value to their own services, and also sparing the public the disgust of reading such insipid and nonsensical trash, the space occupied by which ought to have been filled by other more important and useful matter.—I remain, your obedient servant,

Woodna.

Shanghae, 23d September, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

My Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 20th instant, there is a "Review" of the new work of "*Sea Sung Ling*," which, though not most assuredly from the pen of the Editor, appearing *anonymously*, leaves the Reader in doubt, whether you would have it regarded as an *Editorial article*, or as a contribution from a Correspondent.

As the Reviewer takes most decisive ground with regard to a question of great moment, will you obligingly state, in your next paper, how you intended the Review should be regarded, whether as an Editorial, or as a contribution from a Correspondent. Doing this will much oblige your humble servant,

A Friend.

Shanghae, *September 30th*, 1850.

To the inquiry of A Friend we reply at once that it is the contribution of a correspondent.

We neither had, nor have any intention of assuming the review as our own.

Shanghae, *24th September*, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—You state in your last that "permission to export grain has been constantly refused, to reiterated applications from time to time to the British Consul; the alleged ground for the non-consent being the existence of an Imperial Edict, prohibiting export of grain from this port, —that you "do not understand the force of this allegation—seeing there is so large an export of grain hence to Tientsin and other northern ports,—that "it would therefore seem that the prohibitory" clause is applicable only to foreign shipping, and that "a remunerating trade can from the rates now ruling, be carried on in wheat to the southern ports, but "permission to ship has been refused by the British Consul on the grounds before stated."

Now if before assuming and asserting the existence of a free trade by sea, in grain, in Chinese bottoms, you had looked at the Chinese Tariff Regulations for this province you would have found the following passages:—

1, Rice, wheat and other grains are permitted to be transported *only by inland water communication*, and if smuggled to sea to supply traitors and banditti, and even if not intended for this vile purpose, but in order to obtain large profits, the parties exporting and selling it shall be punished for the crime, and the vessel and cargo confiscated: the officials conniving at it, or through whose negligence it may occur will likewise be punished, &c., &c.

2, Pulse the produce of Manchouria, Shantung, Fukien and Kung-yu district in Kiang-soo, as also wheat and other grains from the same district (not Rice) *in years of great plenty* may be lawfully exported by merchants by sea to the neighbouring provinces, and to neighbouring districts for sale, it being obligatory in every case to apply to the district authorities for a special license, and if attempted to be exported without, such permission, or if in excess of the quantity therein stated, vessel and cargo will be confiscated, unless it shall appear that no surreptitious designs were entertained, &c. Such is the law, sufficiently proving the jealous fears of the Chinese Government in respect to the exportation of grain seawards, by it's own subjects, and little indicative of the existence of any such free trade. And as to the practice I will not contradict your assertion about the export of grain to Tientsin, &c., but merely say that the Rice and Paddy sent from this port to that place by sea of late years, has been always understood to be solely on Government account, (for the supply of the granaries at Peking) being either on Freight, or for special Sale to Government, and this belief I will continue to entertain until proof appears to the contrary. If the prohibitory clause be as you infer "applicable only to foreign shipping," explain if you can how the last fleet of Fokien junks that left for the south, did not load wheat to carry on this "remunerating trade," adding at the same time the names of the "other northern ports" to which you say grain is sent as well as to Tientsin.

The "imputed existence or enforcement of such Imperial Edict" you say over-rides the Treaty of Nanking, thus "violating a solemn international obligation," yet further on you admit, "by a strict process of logic" that the Chinese Government acts as much in violation of this solemn international obligation (formidable sounds!) when it refuses to admit Opium at a five per cent duty for the supply of your "miserable minority" who smoke it. Assuredly one does not require to be

"In logic a great critic
Profoundly skilled in analytic"

in order to see and understand that the British Government is as much bound in reason to admit the right of the Chinese Government to exercise control in respect of articles, such as Grain, Salt, Saltpetre, and Sulphur, in which freedom of trade is not allowed to it's own subjects, as in regard to Opium which the law prohibits, and the policy that would attempt to force their admission on the pretext advanced, might command the admiration of a "fast" Editor, but is not very likely to be adopted by any British Minister. Cherishing as you do "the heartiest desire to concede to their prejudices" can you not allow the Chinese here to keep their wheat to themselves, seeing that Rice is yet far above its ordinary price; but if you can see no other way of obviating this "serious disadvantage under which this port labours," "this manifest injury to the best interests of the Chinese Empire," might you not convey a hint to your readers to put the wheat through the process of transubstantiation, like the Cottons you allude to in a previous number, and export it as *butter'd toast and cakes*.

Every one will agree that "the freest possible circulation of articles of food in an Empire like China is most desirable, and would often prevent much suffering, without saying that it "is of vital necessity;" and it is no doubt also expedient for British interests that permission to export wheat should be obtained; although after all this "remunerating trade" would never likely to be of much account.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Scrutator.

Note of the Editor.—Admitting the premises of our Correspondent to be correct; they would only go to prove the justice of our complaint,—viz: that the Provincial Tariff applicable only to the Coasting traffic, is permitted to over-ride the Imperial Tariff, which ought to govern the Foreign Trade of this Port.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Mr. Editor,—None of your indefatigable and excellent correspondents and contributors having yet favoured the public with an account of the feuds and faction fights of last month, permit me to present the following relation to your readers. It is, you will observe derived, for the most part, from "native sources," it is only necessary to add, for the information of distant readers, that these periodical feuds are confined to the Fokien and Kwangtung canaille, inhabiting part of the suburbs between the city and the British ground, the foreign inhabitants of the latter being, consequently, little molested by them.—Yours truly,

Young Fokee.

Shanghae, 1st *October*, 1850.

THE SEPTEMBER DISTURBANCES.

The origin of the disturbances of September is said to have arisen thus,—A boy of about twelve years old, belonging to one of the foreign going junks (Siam or Singapore) in port, being on shore rambling about one day in the early part of the month, was seized by some Chaou-yang fellows, who detained him on the pretence, that he had some years back been bought by one of them, and while his bond servant had stolen two hundred dollars and absconded. Their object was, plainly, to extort money from the junk people, with which view they had concocted this story, and kept the boy in their custody. The crews of the junks having their esprit de corps thus assailed, and feeling highly aggrieved, assembled in great numbers, and landing at Captain Keppell they forcibly released the boy, and retaliated upon the long-shore men by capturing several of their number, whom they bore off in triumph to the junks in the river, and there drubbed them soundly. The heads of the Chaou-chow-foo Association then came forward, advising the sailors to set the men at liberty, and both parties to quench their animosities. But the shore vagabonds collecting in crowds, and taking boats, attempted to attack the junks by land and water. Ginjalls and swords, spears and even cannon came into play, each party stood boldly to their arms, and a fierce combat ensued. The sailors valiantly repelled the attack, and driving back the enemy, cleared the front streets, and gutted some houses occupied by their obnoxious southern countrymen. The fight was maintained at brief intervals for about two days, and the casualties were two men killed in the fight, and several others badly wounded. Hearing that an Inquest on the bodies of the slain would take place on the second day, the writer passed that way, and found a White Button on one of the jetties, where he was waiting with an invitation to the junkmen to attend. Although very confident of their attendance, his politeness would appear to have been but little appreciated, as I learned that shortly after the junkmen sallied on shore with great fury, driving all before them, and putting some foreign spectators decidedly in "bodily fear."

Both parties having at length fought till satisfied, the District Magistrate appeared on the scene, and intimated his intention to prosecute the captain of the junk chiefly concerned, for murder, but *justice* was satisfied without any more shedding of blood, and according to report by the weighty influence of a few thousand dollars squeezed from the wealthy junk owners, and thus the proceedings were quashed.

Note.—Frequent feuds and fights occur between the Fokien boose population of the north-east suburbs, and the Kwangtung men, who are not, however, to be confounded with the men from Canton and its neighbourhood, but come from Chaou-chou-foo in the east part of Kwangtung province, and of whom both parties engaged in the September disturbances were chiefly composed. Being more assimilated both in language and physical character to the natives of Fokien province, of whom they are probably an off-shoot, they are by foreigners generally called Fokien men, although not strictly such.

Chaou-yang is a district in Chaou-chow-foo prefecture.

EMBASSY TO JAPAN.

(From the Dublin University Magazine, for June 1850.)

The question of forming commercial relations with Japan, has frequently been before the public and as often allowed to subside into temporary neglect. The repugnance that exists in the minds of many to leave the beaten track, and diverge into new and unfrequented paths, as well as the opposition which ignorance and prejudice create, have hitherto been insuperable barriers to the accomplishment of this desirable object. The Government, intimidated by the frowns of an adverse faction, or not considering the subject of sufficient importance, has lent its strength to defeat the project, and thus, time after time, the subject has been proposed, discussed, and withdrawn, until the general but erroneous inference has been deduced, that either Japan is not worth our commercial notice, or that it is a proscribed country, upon whose shores it would be criminal to set foot. Both these propositions, we hope in the course of the present paper to confute, and to show that there is in those kingdoms a fair field open for the enterprise of the British merchant; and that no valid reason can be brought forward in defence of the Japanese Government for thus excluding itself from all intercourse with the rest of mankind.

The obvious misrepresentations that have been made with regard to the failures of former negociations, deserve some attention, inasmuch as they are manifestly put forth with the object of misleading the uninformed, and confirming the minds of the prejudiced. In some of these, the want of success has been attributed to the merchants themselves, when, in reality, the severe restrictions of the native authorities, and the supineness of the home government, are to be looked upon as the true cause of the decay and extinction of the trade. In vain they tell us the English once had a factory in Japan, and ask why, if prosperous, it was suffered to be abandoned? We answer, the inherent antipathy of James I. to the maritime and foreign affairs of the country, allowed our distant interests to languish unprotected, at a time when the most energetic display of our national greatness, was required to defeat the wily falsehoods of the Dutch, and assert our own independence of those European powers which had given such offence at the court and to the people of Japan. The policy of the Government of Holland is now, what it ever has been, jealous, crafty, suspicious, and subtle. Under a degree of servitude to which an Englishman would scorn to submit, even for an hour, they receive permission to traffic with those kingdoms, and live like prisoners on an artificial island in the bay of Nangasaki.

* * * *

The Portuguese, from the end of the fifteenth century, had been active in exploring the Eastern seas; and after landing on different coasts and islands newly discovered in the year 1552, one of their navigators, driven by stormy weather, was accidentally thrown upon its coast, and compelled to take shelter in one of its harbours. The reception the crew met with was kind and hospitable. They were supplied with whatever was necessary for their comfort, the restoration of their strength and the refitting their shattered ship; and they finally departed, impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the kindness they had experienced, and with a vast idea of the wealth of the country.

The illustrious traveller, Marco Polo, although he did not visit the kingdom, had heard of its great riches at the court of Kublai Khan, and spread the fame of it to his own countrymen. "They have gold," he tells them, "in the greatest abundance, but the king does not allow it to be exported." There we find an intimation of the restricted nature of the commerce of Japan thus early. His description of the palace of the king is, doubtless, exaggerated; but it conveys to us, in vivid colouring, a glowing picture of the wealth of the country, and proved a successful bait to the cupidity of his commercial countrymen.

* * * *

Frequent voyages were made after this by different European nations to Japan, and the treasures they brought back added not a little to the wealth of the adventurers. The energy of the English allowed no opposition to check their progress, or damp that spirit of enterprise which so eminently qualified the navigators of this period to encounter the dangers of unknown seas and untried climates. This ardour on their part was kindly fostered by the congenial government of Elizabeth. This queen prided herself on the prosperity of her country, and had the sagacity and penetration to foresee that the English must become a commercial nation, and that their industry could find its proper reward only in other markets of the world. Hence she encouraged navigation, stimulated her subjects to undertake distant voyages of discovery, and to make known every quarter of the globe. This condition to her part originated doubtless the East India Company, as it was formed shortly after—a company which has eventually become one of the most powerful and influential bodies in the world, and exercises a regal authority over millions of foreign subjects.

The prospect of wealth disclosed by the discovery of Japan, excited this honourable federation of merchants to compete boldly with their foreign neighbours, and to send vessels of their own to those distant islands. It was during the stay of the eighth expedition, fitted out by them under the command of Captain Saris, that two events of commercial importance took place here. An English factory was built and worked, and an agreement between the native government and the East India House drawn up, for the unrestricted intercourse of one nation with the other. This gentleman so ingratiated himself into the favour of the Japanese, who had already been well-disposed towards the English, by their frank and friendly character, that they entered freely into all his schemes for the advancement of trade, and the development of the resources of the country. The letters he brought with him from the British monarch were received with marks of peculiar distinction, and it was evident that the English were gaining a strong hold on the affections of the people. During his visit to the capital, which he did at the express request of the Emperor, he met with his fellow-countryman, Adams, whom he found occupying a high position in the estimation of the court. His influence, as we have before observed, became very great, and it is probable that it was by his assistance that Captain Saris prevailed upon the native Government to agree to the terms of the following treaty:—

"We give free licence to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, viz: Sir Thomas Smith, governor, and the Company of the East India merchants and adventurers for ever, safely to come into any of the ports of the empire of Japan, with their ships and merchandise, without any hindrance to them or their goods, and to abide, buy, sell, and barter, according to their manner, with all nations—to tarry here as long as they think good, and to depart at their pleasure."

* * * *

From this period (1637), all commercial relations between Japan and the rest of the world ceased; two exceptions were made to this decree: the Dutch, who had been active in discovering the conspiracy, and instrumental in suppressing the rebellion, were allowed the privilege of sending two ships annually to Japan, but under such restrictions as made their crews, for the time being, prisoners. The native authorities and the Chinese were also permitted to equip six junks for the same port, and on the same conditions they carry out their plans of aggrandisement.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 28	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	29?	Tronson	Hongkong	Sep. 23	Opium	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
„ 28	Audax	B. schr.	131	Sullivan	Hongkong	Sep. 14	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 29	Mercurius	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Singapore	Aug. 1	Sundries	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
„ 29	Leibnitz	Brem. sh.	800	Whitting	Hongkong	Sept. 3	Rice	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
„ 30	Natchez	A. ship	523	Duryee	San Francisco	Aug. 17	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
October 2	Candace	A. barque	398	Arquit	New York	May 27	General	Bull, Nye & Co.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. Olyphant and D. Potter, and Captain Hill.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 21	Shelikoff	Rus. ship	330	Lindenberg	N. W. C. of America	Ballast	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
„ 29	Mazeppa	B. schr	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
October 2	Annie Buckham	A. barque	530	Barber	New York	Teas	J. M. Smith & Co.
„ 2	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 4	Adrianus Jacobus	Dut. brig	216	Emmerick	Amsterdam	Teas	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 4	Reliance	B. barque	243	Harrower	New York	Teas	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 5	Freak	B. brig	245	Simpson	Sydney	Teas	Dent, Beale & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Lockerby	Aug. 12	B. ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Argyle	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Audax	Sept. 28	B. schr.	131	Sullivan	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Early
Blundell	Sept. 4	B. barque	373	Renant	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Candace	Oct. 2	A. barque	398	Arquit	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Countess of Seafield	Sept. 5	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Emma Colvin	Sept. 8	B. ship	560	Northwood	Lindsay & Co.	London	21st October
Equator	Sept. 7	B. brig	235	Carter	Lindsay & Co.		
Favourite	Sept. 27	B. barque	232	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Harriet Humble	Sept. 16	B. ship	483	Bevis	Turner & Co.	Liverpool	Early
James Scott	Sept. 27	B. barque	340	Sutter	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Kitty	Sept. 5	B. brig	199	Bristow	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	6th October
Lady Mary Wood	Sept. 28	B. str.	296	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	7th October
Leibnitz	Sept. 29	Brem. sh.	800	Whitting	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Manila	June 28	Sp. barque	453	Ahujas	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Mercurius	Sept. 29	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Moultan	Aug. 14	B. barque	429	Steward	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Natchez	Sept. 30	A. ship	523	Duryee	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Orestes	Sept. 15	Dut. bq.	197	Persille	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy	5th October
Panama	Sept. 24	A. ship	612	Griswold	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Pauline	Sept. 18	Brem. sh.	320	Stillges	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Pilot Fish	Sept. 27	B. ship	302	Bruce	Turner & Co.		
Tartar	Sept. 5	A. ship	573	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Union	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.		
Ylocano	Aug. 12	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	132	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mazeppa	„	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	358	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,659	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 „
Crapes,	695 „
Sarsnets,	2,534 „
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 „
Raw Silk,	415 bales=332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Leibnitz* :—
13,500 peculs Rice.

Per *Panama* :—
11,350 pieces Drills.
5,000 „ Jeans.
3,317½ peculs Lead.

Per *James Scott* :—
24,700 pieces Grey Shirtings.
10,700 „ White do.
600 „ Domestics.
1,512 „ Woollens.
1,000 „ Long Ells.
100 „ Camlets.
50 „ Bombazettes.
250 „ Cambrics.
224 „ Velveteens.
1,300 „ Colored Cottons.
368 „ Dyed do.
600 „ Prints.
200 Dozen Handkerchief.
30 pieces Imitation Camlets.

Per *Favourite* :—
200 peculs Sandalwood.
80 „ Lacka do.
566 „ Ratttans.
160 baskets Sea Weed.
816 packges Stores.

Per *Pilot Fish* :—
49,200 pieces Grey Shirtings.
13,199 „ White do.
188 „ Camlets.
60 „ Do. Imitation.
240 „ Velveteens.
1,574 „ Woollens.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Iron *Tons*
Lively,	London	277	May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	614	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	..	..	..
Viscount Sandon,	London	540	May 21	1,882,450	..	..	698	..	..	11
Cathaya,	Liverpool	406	June 14	1,710,661	83,140	[illegible]	2,784	..	..	..
Confucius,	Liverpool	..	July 11	960,750	81,830	..	2,168	..	..	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,280	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	823,764	[illegible]
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,196	171,543	1,975,991	[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,393	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,099	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	[illegible]
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	203,987	2,370,075	[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,718	466,256	283,511	3,974,875	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,370	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,664	8,435,346	[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	1,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	[illegible]
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,636	..	[illegible]
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods
1 Vessel			July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	[illegible]
3 „			Aug. „	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	[illegible]
				147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	874	65	[illegible]
Eagle,	388	Sept. 2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	650	„ 14	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	[illegible]
Antelope,	377	„ 21	Hk. & Wh.	..	13,310	..	13,310	..	39,970	..	13,230	9,300	3,990	66,490	79,800	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				398,420	13,310	..	412,030	..	39,970	..	13,230	6,300	3,990	66,490	478,520	889	65	[illegible]

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmary	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
2 Vessels,			July Total	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
9 „			Aug. „	3,144,950	89,100	77,693	..	3,311,743	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,325,990	2,332	16,000	8	[illegible]
3 „			Sep. „	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				5,016,976	89,100	92,967	1,600	5,200,643	..	..	2,170	28,346	59,285	23,780	113,581	5,314,224	4,429	16,000	8	[illegible]

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds	Raw Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,900	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	6	..

Cargo per *Annie Buckham* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,060	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,460	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,694	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,636	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,548	878,671	458,654	6,419,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,548	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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